United Nations A/C.2/61/L.2

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

South Africa:* draft resolution

International Year of Natural Fibres

The General Assembly,

Noting resolution 3/2005 of 25 November 2005 of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting also that the diverse range of natural fibres produced in many countries provide an important source of income for farmers, and that natural fibres can play an important role in contributing to food security and in eradicating poverty and hence in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2009 as the International Year of Natural Fibres;

2. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate the observance of the International Year of Natural Fibres, in collaboration with Governments, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector and relevant organizations of the United Nations system and further invites the Food and Agriculture Organization to keep the General Assembly informed of progress made in this regard;

3. *Calls upon* Governments and relevant regional and international organizations to make voluntary contributions in accordance with the guidelines for international years and anniversaries as contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 and to lend other forms of support to the International Year of Natural Fibres;

4. *Invites* non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary contributions to and to support the International Year of Natural Fibres, in accordance with the guidelines of the Economic and Social Council;

5. *Encourages* all Governments, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the International Year of Natural Fibres in order to increase awareness of the importance of these natural products.

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

06-56290 (E) 111006

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.3

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

South Africa:* draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004 and 60/186 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

06-56296 (E) 111006

Emphasizing that the international financial system should further sustain economic growth and support sustainable development and hunger and poverty eradication, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development, including the mobilization of domestic resources, international investment flows, official development assistance, external debt relief and an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory global trading system,

Stressing the importance of commitment to sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development,

Stressing also that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, in this regard reiterating the importance of promoting global economic governance by addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, and reiterating also that, to this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, finding a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries,

Stressing the urgent need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and to that end stressing the importance of continuing to advance the reform of the international financial architecture, and stressing also that the voting power of all developing countries should be expeditiously increased and protected,

Recognizing the urgent need to enhance the coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing the need for additional stable and predictable financing to help developing countries undertake investment plans to achieve internationally agreed development goals in a more challenging global environment,

Recognizing, in this regard, the value of developing innovative sources of financing from various sources on a public, private, domestic and external basis to increase and supplement traditional sources of financing,

Reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Notes* that global economic growth and a stable international financial system, inter alia, can support the ability of developing countries to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development

[5] A/61/136.

Goals, and stresses the importance of cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to cope with the risks of financial instability;

3. *Emphasizes* that economic growth should be further strengthened and sustained, noting that global economic growth depends on national economic growth and that implementation of sound macroeconomic policies at all levels could significantly contribute to a revitalization of economic growth;

4. *Invites* the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks and other relevant institutions to further integrate development dimensions into their strategies and policies, consistent with their respective mandates;

5. *Notes with great concern* that developing countries as a whole continue to experience a net outflow of financial resources, and reiterates the requests to the Secretary-General, in continuing collaboration with international financial institutions and other relevant bodies, to analyse the range of reasons and consequences for this in his report under this item;

6. *Underlines* the importance of promoting international financial stability and sustainable growth, and welcomes the efforts undertaken to this end by the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Forum, as well as the consideration by the International Monetary and Financial Committee of ways to sharpen tools designed to promote international financial stability and enhance crisis prevention, inter alia, through an even-handed implementation of surveillance, including at the regional level, and a sharpening of surveillance of capital markets and systemically and regionally important countries, with a view, inter alia, to the early identification of problems and risks, integrating debt sustainability analysis, the fostering of appropriate policy responses, the possible provision of financing and other instruments designed to prevent the emergence or spread of financial crises and further improvements in the transparency of macroeconomic data and statistical information on international capital flows;

7. *Also underlines* the importance of efforts at the national level to increase resilience to financial risk, stresses in this regard the importance of better assessment of a country's debt burden and its ability to service that debt in both crisis prevention and resolution, and welcomes the ongoing work of the International Monetary Fund on assessing debt sustainability;

8. *Invites* developed countries, in particular major industrialized economies, to take into account the effect of their macroeconomic policies on international growth and development;

9. *Recognizes* the need for multilateral surveillance to remain at the centre of crisis prevention efforts and that surveillance should focus not only on crisis-prone countries but on the stability of the system as a whole;

10. *Reiterates* that measures to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows and to improve transparency of and information about financial flows are important and must be considered;

11. *Notes* the impact of financial crises or risk contagion in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, regardless of their size, and in this regard welcomes the efforts of the international financial institutions, in their support to countries, to continuously adapt their array of financial facilities and

resources, drawing on a full range of policies, taking into account the effects of economic cycles, as and where appropriate, having due regard to sound fiscal management and the specific circumstances of each case, so as to prevent and respond to such crises in a timely and appropriate way;

12. *Underscores* the importance of competitive and inclusive private and public financial markets in mobilizing and allocating savings towards productive investment and thus making a vital contribution to national development efforts and to an international financial architecture that is supportive of development;

13. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to consider enhancing the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant development institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on this issue, including its potential impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

14. *Stresses* the importance of strong domestic institutions in promoting business activities and financial stability for the achievement of growth and development, inter alia, through sound macroeconomic policies and policies aimed at strengthening the regulatory systems of the corporate, financial and banking sectors, and also stresses that international cooperation initiatives in those areas should encourage flows of capital to developing countries;

15. *Underlines* the importance of reaching early agreement on a credible and time-bound package of reforms that would ensure an increase in the voice, representation and effective participation of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions, stresses that any package of reforms should include both an early and substantial increase in basic votes and a new quota formula that accurately reflects the relative economic size of developing countries in the world economy, calls upon the Bretton Woods institutions to take further and effective measures, and invites the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to continue to provide information on this issue, using existing cooperation forums, including those involving Member States;

16. *Emphasizes* that it is essential to ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes, underscores the need to ensure their implementation, on a voluntary and progressive basis, as a contribution to reducing vulnerability to financial crisis and contagion, and notes that more than one hundred countries have participated in or agreed to participate in the joint World Bank-International Monetary Fund financial sector assessment programme;[6]

17. *Notes* the proposal to use special drawing rights allocations for development purposes, and considers that any assessment of special drawing rights allocations must respect the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund and the established rules of procedure of the Fund, which requires taking into account the global need for liquidity at the international level;

18. *Takes note* of the initial discussion in the International Monetary Fund on a new instrument that would guarantee high-access financial support to developing

[6] See A/59/218 and Corr.1, para. 15.

countries with market access that have strong macroeconomic policies but nonetheless remain vulnerable to shocks, and stresses that such a facility must allow automatic and upfront drawings for eligible countries and that there should be no conditionality associated with the new facility beyond maintaining macroeconomic stability and reducing vulnerabilities;

19. *Invites* the multilateral and regional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, and stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and are an essential source of knowledge and expertise for their developing-country members;

20. *Calls for* the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice, technical assistance and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies, to pay due regard to the special needs and implementing capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to minimize the negative impacts of the adjustment programmes on the vulnerable segments of society, while taking into account the importance of gender-sensitive employment and hunger and poverty eradication policies and strategies;

21. *Stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, including accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency, noting the disruptive effects of inadequate policies;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.4

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 October 2006
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 69 (c)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

Argentina: draft resolution

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 50/19 of 28 November 1995, 52/171 of 16 December 1997, 54/98 of 8 December 1999, 56/102 of 14 December 2001 and 58/118 of 17 December 2003,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992, 48/57 of 14 December 1993, 49/139 A and B of 20 December 1994, 50/57 of 12 December 1995 and 51/194 of 17 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1995/56 of 28 July 1995 and 1996/33 of 25 July 1996,

Emphasizing the need for coordination between relief and development activities in the context of humanitarian emergencies, taking into account the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recognizing that the international community, in addressing the growing magnitude and complexity of man-made and natural disasters and chronic situations characterized by hunger, malnutrition and poverty, must rely not only on the formulation of a well-coordinated global response within the framework of the United Nations but also on the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

06-56307 (E) 111006 111006

Recalling once again that prevention, preparedness and contingency planning for emergencies on a global level depend, for the most part, on the strengthening of local and national response capacities, on the availability of financial resources, both domestic and international, and on the effective use of these resources,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[2] prepared in pursuance of its resolution 58/118 on the participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development, especially in the three main areas on which action has been focused;

2. *Recognizes* the effort being made by this initiative to strengthen national and regional agreements aimed at facilitating coordination between the United Nations system and standby and trained national volunteer corps, in accordance with accepted United Nations procedures, through the United Nations Volunteers and other agencies of the system;

3. *Notes* the emphasis placed on the development of mechanisms to facilitate the local management of dangerous situations, through the organization and participatory involvement of vulnerable communities and the training of the members of local volunteer corps;

4. *Recognizes* the effort of the White Helmets model in helping to involve potentially or actually stricken populations themselves in the tasks of planning, training, mobilizing and providing immediate response in disaster situations;

5. *Notes* the importance of international efforts being made by the initiative to strengthen the comprehensive regional mechanisms for managing prevention and response activities in emergency and disaster situations, in particular its model for setting up regional networks of focal points, with a view to linkage with other international structures; and accordingly, *encourages* Member States to establish their own national centres for the coordination of White Helmets so as to continue providing to the United Nations system an accessible global network of rapid response services in cases of humanitarian emergency;

6. *Takes note* of the efforts made by the World Food Programme and the White Helmets to coordinate integration mechanisms that allow for joint action in the framework of food security, on the basis of their general agreements of 1998;

7. *Encourages* operational partners of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Volunteers and the World Health Organization, to draw upon the voluntary expertise of the White Helmets in providing psychosocial support to the stricken population in emergency and disaster situations, which has been successfully tested, as indicated by the Secretary-General in his report;

8. *Recognizes* that the White Helmets initiative can play an important role in the promotion, diffusion and implementation of the decisions adopted in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and invites Member States to consider means to ensure the integration of the White Helmets initiative into their programme activities and to make financial resources available to the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers;

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[2] A/61/313.

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the extensive international work experience acquired by the White Helmets, as recognized by the Assembly since the adoption of its resolution 49/139 B, the first resolution on the White Helmets initiative, and in view of the success of coordinated actions carried out with, inter alia, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Volunteers, to suggest measures to enhance the integration of the White Helmets initiative with the work of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.4/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 69 (c)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

Argentina: revised draft resolution

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 50/19 of 28 November 1995, 52/171 of 16 December 1997, 54/98 of 8 December 1999, 56/102 of 14 December 2001 and 58/118 of 17 December 2003,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992, 48/57 of 14 December 1993, 49/139 A and B of 20 December 1994, 50/57 of 12 December 1995 and 51/194 of 17 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1995/56 of 28 July 1995 and 1996/33 of 25 July 1996,

Emphasizing the need for coordination between relief and development activities in the context of humanitarian emergencies, taking into account the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recognizing that the international community, in addressing the growing magnitude and complexity of man-made and natural disasters and chronic situations characterized by hunger, malnutrition and poverty, must rely not only on the formulation of a well-coordinated global response within the framework of the United Nations but also on the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

06-60251 (E) 061106

Recalling once again that prevention, preparedness and contingency planning for emergencies on a global level depend, for the most part, on the strengthening of local and national response capacities, on the availability of financial resources, both domestic and international, and on the effective use of these resources,

Recognizing the need to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster management,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[2] prepared in pursuance of its resolution 58/118 on the participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development, especially in the three main areas on which action has been focused, namely dissemination of the concept of volunteerism, support to Latin American and Caribbean countries and response to requests for emergency assistance;

2. *Recognizes* the effort being made by this initiative to strengthen national and regional agreements aimed at facilitating coordination between the United Nations system and standby and trained national volunteer corps, in accordance with accepted United Nations procedures, through the United Nations Volunteers and other agencies of the system;

3. *Notes* the emphasis placed on the development of mechanisms to facilitate the local management of humanitarian emergencies, through the organization and participatory involvement and empowerment of affected communities and the training of the members of local volunteer corps;

4. *Recognizes* the effort of the White Helmets model in helping to involve potentially or actually stricken populations themselves in the tasks of planning, training, mobilizing and providing immediate response in disaster situations;

5. *Notes* the importance of international efforts being made by the initiative to strengthen the comprehensive regional mechanisms for managing prevention and response activities in emergency and disaster situations, in particular its model for setting up regional networks of focal points, with a view to linkage with other international structures;

6. *Encourages* Member States to identify their respective national focal points for the White Helmets in order to continue to provide the United Nations system with an accessible global network of rapid response facilities in case of humanitarian emergencies;

7. *Takes note* of the efforts made by the World Food Programme and the White Helmets to coordinate integration mechanisms that allow for joint action in the framework of food security, on the basis of their general agreements of 1998;

8. *Encourages* operational partners of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Volunteers and the World Health Organization, to draw upon the voluntary expertise of the White Helmets, as appropriate, in providing psychosocial support to the disaster affected population in emergency and disaster situations, which has been successfully tested, as indicated by the Secretary-General in his report;

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[2] A/61/313

9. *Recognizes* that the White Helmets initiative can play an important role in the promotion, diffusion and implementation of the decisions adopted in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and invites Member States in a position to do so to consider means to ensure the integration of the White Helmets initiative into their programme activities and to make financial resources available to the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the extensive international work experience acquired by the White Helmets, as recognized by the Assembly since the adoption of its resolution 49/139 B, the first resolution on the White Helmets initiative, and in view of the success of coordinated actions carried out with, inter alia, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Volunteers, to suggest measures to enhance the integration of the White Helmets initiative with the work of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session in a separate section of the annual report on strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

06-60251

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.5

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

South Africa:* draft resolution

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004 and 60/188 of 22 December 2005 as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004 and 2006/45,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling further its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2]

Having considered the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] A/61/253.

06-56415 (E) 111006

institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 24 April 2006,[3]

Welcoming with appreciation the offer of the State of Qatar to host the first follow-up international Conference to review the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, in accordance with paragraph 73 of the Monterrey Consensus[4] and resolution 60/188,

1. *Decides* that the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus will be held in Doha in 2008, at a date to be determined in consultation with the host country;

2. *Decides also*, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/188, to commence the preparatory process for the review conference during the present session of the General Assembly; and to this end *requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold, starting in January 2007, open, inclusive and transparent consultations with all Member States on all issues related to the review conference;

3. *Reiterates* that the review conference should assess progress made, reaffirm goals and commitments, share best practices and lessons learned, and identify obstacles and constraints encountered, actions and initiatives to overcome them and important measures for further implementation, as well as new challenges and emerging issues;

4. *Reaffirms* its resolve to continue to make full use of the existing institutional arrangements for reviewing the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, as set out in paragraph 69 of the Consensus and in line with resolution 57/270 B, including the high-level dialogues convened by the General Assembly and the spring meetings of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, bearing in mind the need to enhance the effectiveness of the follow-up process of the Monterrey Consensus;

5. *Decides* to the hold the 2007 High-level Dialogue back-to-back with the spring meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and, in this context, requests the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council to consult on the date of the two high-level meetings;

6. *Decides also* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development";

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit under that item an analytical assessment of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and of the present resolution, to be prepared in collaboration with the major institutional stakeholder in the financing for development process.

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[3] A/61/81-E/2006/73.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.6

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt crisis and development

South Africa:* draft resolution

External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004 and 60/187 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[1] which recognizes sustainable debt financing as an important element for mobilizing resources for public and private investment,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,[2]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Concerned that some low- and middle-income developing countries that are not eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative are still facing difficulties in finding a durable solution to meeting their external debt-servicing obligations, which could adversely affect their sustainable development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations Publications, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), Chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] See resolution 60/1.

06-56423 (E) 121006

Welcoming the fact that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative has enabled heavily indebted poor countries to markedly increase their expenditures on health, education and other social services consistent with national priorities and development plans, emphasizing in this regard the need to ensure that debt relief be in addition to and not a replacement for other sources of financing,

Stressing the importance of addressing the challenges of those heavily indebted poor countries that are facing difficulties in reaching the completion point under the Initiative, and expressing concern that some heavily indebted poor countries continue to face substantial debt burdens and need to avoid rebuilding unsustainable debt burdens after reaching the completion point under the Initiative,

Emphasizing that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, and underlining the importance of debt sustainability to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that countries should direct those financial resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt reduction and cancellation, towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries, since debt financing and relief can be an important source of capital for economic growth and development;

3. *Notes with concern* that there remains a large number of countries characterized as severely indebted;

4. *Emphasizes* that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing unsustainable debt situations;

5. *Reiterates* that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, emphasizes that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks should be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses, underscores the fact that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgements about debt sustainability, and in this regard, while acknowledging the need to use transparent and comparable indicators, invites the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in their assessment of debt sustainability, to take into account long-term development needs of countries and fundamental changes caused by, inter alia, natural disasters, conflicts, changes in global growth prospects or in the terms of trade, especially for commodity-dependent developing countries, and to continue to provide information on this issue using existing cooperation forums, including those involving Member States;

6. *Underlines* the fact that the long-term sustainability of debt depends, inter alia, on the economic growth, mobilization of domestic resources and export prospects of debtor countries and, hence, on the creation of an enabling international environment conducive to development, progress in following sound

[4] A/61/152.

macroeconomic policies, transparent and effective regulatory frameworks and success in overcoming structural development problems;

7. *Recognizes* that enhanced market access for goods and services of export interest to developing countries contributes significantly to debt sustainability in those countries;

8. *Calls for* the full and more expeditious implementation of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives in order to allow the remaining eligible countries to benefit from needed debt relief;

9. *Notes with concern* that many heavily indebted poor countries continue to face difficulties in achieving lasting debt sustainability despite having graduated from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, stresses, therefore, the importance of promoting responsible borrowing and lending and the need to help those countries to manage their borrowing so as to avoid a build-up of unsustainable debt, including through the use of grants, and underlines the importance of additionality of debt relief and the scaling up of aid in the form of grants in order to assist the heavily indebted poor countries in their efforts to achieve their long-term development objectives;

10. *Welcomes and encourages* the efforts of the heavily indebted poor countries, calls upon them to continue to improve their domestic policies and economic management, inter alia, through poverty reduction strategies, and to create a domestic environment conducive to private-sector development, economic growth and poverty reduction, including a stable macroeconomic framework, transparent and accountable systems of public finance, a sound business climate and a predictable investment climate, and in this regard invites all creditors, both private and public, to encourage those efforts, for example through further participation in the delivery of debt relief in the framework of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and continued provision of adequate and sufficiently concessional financing by international financing institutions and the donor community;

11. *Stresses* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard urges countries to direct those resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards these objectives;

12. *Also stresses* the need to consider, where appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, significant debt relief or restructuring for low- and middle-income developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative as well as the exploration of innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of those countries, and underlines that this should be achieved in a way that does not detract from official development assistance resources, while maintaining the financial integrity of the multilateral financial institutions;

13. *Invites* creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate, and on a mutually agreed basis, the use of innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including "Debt for Equity in Millennium Development Goal Projects";

14. *Urges* the bilateral and multilateral creditors of the least developed countries to take effective debt-relief measures, in particular through the total, expeditious and unconditional cancellation of all outstanding debt owed by the least developed countries;

15. *Reiterates* its invitation to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to keep the overall implications of the debt sustainability framework for low-income countries under review, calls for transparency in the computation of the country policy and institutional assessments, and welcomes the intention to disclose the country performance ratings of the International Development Association that form part of the framework;

16. *Stresses* the need for comprehensive solutions to the debt problems of middle-income developing countries, which are also facing growing debt burdens but are excluded from the Multilateral Debt Relief and Heavily Indebted Poor Countries processes, to help them meet their development needs, including their financial, technical and technological requirements;

17. *Welcomes* the progress made under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, which provides for cancellation of 100 per cent of debt claims of the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Association and the African Development Fund on those countries that have completed the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, calls for an expeditious and full implementation of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and cancellation of debt claims under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, and underlines the importance of eligible countries maintaining sound economic policies and performance;

18. *Notes with concern* that, in spite of the progress achieved, some countries that have reached the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative have not been able to achieve lasting debt sustainability, stresses the importance of promoting responsible borrowing and lending and the need to help those countries to manage their borrowing and to avoid a build-up of unsustainable debt, including through the use of grants, and in this regard welcomes the ongoing work by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to develop a forward-looking debt sustainability framework for heavily indebted poor countries and low-income countries;

19. *Encourages* the Paris Club, in dealing with the debt of low- and middle-income debtor countries that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, to take into account their medium-term debt sustainability in addition to their financing gaps, and welcomes the Paris Club objective to tailor debt restructuring to the financial needs of the country concerned to ensure long-lasting debt sustainability for countries that have adopted policies that will secure an exit from Paris Club reschedulings, and invites the Paris Club to provide debt reductions needed for that purpose;

20. *Notes* that credit-rating agencies play a critical role in determining countries' access to international capital markets as well as the cost of such borrowing, and calls for measures henceforth to enhance transparency in the rating methodologies to increase competition and accountability among the major credit-rating agencies;

21. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work towards a more comprehensive approach to sovereign debt restructuring, supports the increasing inclusion of

collective action clauses in international bond issuing, takes note of the work on issues related to international arbitration and mediation mechanisms, and welcomes the efforts by borrowing countries and private-sector creditors to broaden the consensus on the Principles for Stable Capital Flows and Fair Debt Restructuring in Emerging Markets, which could contribute to strengthening crisis prevention and enhancing predictability of crisis management, bearing in mind the need not to preclude emergency financing in times of crisis, to promote fair burden-sharing and to minimize moral hazard;

22. *Calls for* the consideration of additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based financing, cancellation of 100 per cent of the official multilateral and bilateral debt of heavily indebted poor countries and, where appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, significant debt relief or restructuring for low- and middle-income developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, as well as the exploration of mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of those countries;

23. *Calls upon* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium to long term, and recognizes the need for countries to be able to invest, inter alia, in health and education while maintaining debt sustainability;

24. *Welcomes* the current efforts of, and calls upon, the international community to provide flexibility, and stresses the need to continue those efforts in helping post-conflict developing countries, especially those that are heavily indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development;

25. *Also welcomes* the current efforts of, and calls upon, creditors to provide flexibility to developing countries affected by natural disasters on a case-by-case basis so as to allow them to address their debt concerns;

26. *Further welcomes* the efforts of, and calls upon, the international community to support institutional capacity-building in developing countries for the management of financial assets and liabilities and to enhance sustainable debt management as an integral part of national development strategies;

27. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional commissions, development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions, to continue cooperation in respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt management;

28. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions as well as the private sector, to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt problems of developing countries;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to

include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "External debt crisis and development".

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.7

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

South Africa:* draft resolution

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 59/224 of 22 December 2004 and stressing the urgent need to ensure its full implementation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1] the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted on 16 September 2005[2] and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[3]

Recalling the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4]

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[5] and the outcome of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

06-56517 (E) 121006

the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, held in New York on 19 and 20 September 2006,[6] and taking note of the *Least Developed Countries Report, 2004*,[7]

Taking note of the Arusha Declaration and Plan of Action on African Commodities,[8] adopted at the African Union Conference of Ministers of Trade on Commodities, held in Arusha from 21 to 23 November 2005, and endorsed by the Executive Council of the African Union at its eighth ordinary session, held in Khartoum from 16 to 21 January 2006,[9]

Taking note also of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-third session, held in Geneva from 27 September to 2 October and on 10 October 2006,[10] and its twenty-third special session, held in Geneva from 8 to 11 May, from 12 to 15 June and from 3 to 10 October 2006,[11]

Recognizing that many developing countries are highly dependent on primary commodities as their principal source of export revenues, employment, income-generation and domestic savings, and as the driving force of investment, economic growth and social development,

Deeply concerned that, in spite of the recent increase in some commodity prices, the fundamental causes underlying the declining price trend have not been addressed, and that supply capacity problems and difficulties with effective participation in value chains also prevent many developing countries from obtaining full benefits from the current positive conditions,

Recognizing that trade in commodities is a fundamental component of international trade,

Taking note of the targets set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit[12] and the outcome document of the World Food Summit: five years later,[13] which reaffirms the pledge to end hunger and poverty,

1. *Reiterates* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to sustained economic growth and sustainable development, while continuing with diversification efforts in commodity-dependent developing countries;

2. *Recalls* the potential of regional integration and cooperation to improve the effectiveness of traditional commodity sectors and support diversification efforts;

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[6] See resolution 61/1.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.II.D.27.

[8] Document AU/Min/Com/Decl., also available from www.uneca.org/atpc/arusha_decla_commo.pdf.

[9] See A/60/693, annex II, decision EX.CL/Dec.253 (VIII).

[10] TD/B/53/8 (vol. I).

[11] TD/B(S-XXIII)/4, 5 and 7 (vol. I).

[12] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[13] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

3. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[14] the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Hong Kong, China, from 13 to 18 December 2005,[15] and the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 1 August 2004[16] to fulfil the development dimensions of the Doha Development Agenda,[14] which places the needs and interests of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, at the heart of the Doha Work Programme and calls for the successful and timely completion of the Doha round of trade negotiations with the full realization of the development dimensions of the Doha Work Programme;

4. *Express concern* over the suspension of the Doha round of trade negotiations, calls for their early resumption and successful development-oriented outcome adhering fully to the agreed mandate in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the Framework adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 1 August 2004 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, in order to address, inter alia, the fundamental issue of the serious distortions in production and trade in agricultural products caused by the high levels of subsidies and protection provided by many developed countries;

5. *Calls upon* developed countries that have not already done so to work towards the objective of providing duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed country products, and encourages developing countries in a position to do so to contribute to improved market access for the least developed countries;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to address the lack of competitiveness with respect to trade in commodities and to implement measures necessary to improve livelihoods and food security in commodity-dependent developing countries;

7. *Stresses* that the adoption or enforcement of any measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health should not be applied in a manner that would constitute arbitrary and abusive use of non-tariff measures, non-trade barriers or other standards to unfairly restrict access of developing countries' products to developed countries' markets, reaffirms in this regard that developing countries should play an increasing role in the formulation of, inter alia, safety, environment and health standards, and recognizes the need to facilitate the increased and meaningful participation of developing countries in the work of relevant international standard-setting organization;

8. *Calls for* capacity-building support by relevant international organizations, by developed countries and by the enterprise sector in the context of corporate social responsibility programmes, to enable developing countries to put in place measures that are appropriate and necessary for meeting standards and other market requirements, and invites the relevant intergovernmental organizations to establish procedures for elaborating product and process standards that take into account the interests and capabilities of developing countries;

9. *Invites* international financial organizations, other donors and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to revisit the operational

[14] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[15] Document WT/MIN(05)/DEC.

[16] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

modalities of international commodity, finance and risk management facilities, including compensatory schemes;

10. *Stresses* that technical assistance and capacity-building aimed at improving competitiveness of commodity producers is particularly important and calls upon the donor community to increase resources for commodity-specific, financial and technical assistance, particularly for capacity-building of developing countries, with a view to enhancing their commodity trade and development;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of official development assistance for agriculture and rural development, and in this regard urges developed countries to reinforce their assistance in those sectors and to increase their financial and technical support for activities aimed at addressing commodity issues, in particular the needs and problems of commodity-dependent developing countries;

12. *Invites* developing countries, in cooperation with developed countries and relevant international organizations, to establish medium- and long-term commodity development programmes geared towards enhancing research for product diversification, and improving production, productivity, value addition and competitiveness of developing countries' commodities;

13. *Underlines* the need to strengthen the Common Fund for Commodities and encourages it, in cooperation with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant bodies, to continue to strengthen the activities covered by its Second Account in developing countries with its supply chain concept of improving access to markets and reliability of supply, enhancing diversification and addition of value, improving the competitiveness of commodities, strengthening the market chain, improving market structures, broadening the export base and ensuring the effective participation of all stakeholders;

14. *Recognizes* that developed countries account for two thirds of non-fuel commodity imports and stresses the urgent need for supportive international policies and measures to improve the functioning of the commodity markets through efficient and transparent price-formation mechanisms, including commodity exchanges, and to facilitate the use of viable and effective commodity price risk management instruments;

15. *Calls upon* developed countries, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant international organizations to support training and awareness-building programmes on the functioning of commodity exchanges and their use, in a development-oriented manner, in supporting small farmers and in supporting capacity-building programmes in developing countries;

16. *Reiterates* the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in addressing commodities issues in a comprehensive way in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and the provisions of the São Paulo Consensus, adopted by the Conference at its eleventh session,[17] and in this regard invites the developed countries to provide the resources required to enable the Conference to undertake these activities;

[17] TD/412, part II.

17. *Expresses concern* that the International Task Force on Commodities launched at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has not entered into force owing to the absence of financial support from Member States and calls upon all stakeholders to provide the required financial support for the timely establishment of the Task Force;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit a report with recommendations on the implementation of the present resolution, and to report on world commodity trends and prospects, to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "Commodities".

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.8

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 69 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines and Singapore: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction for the Philippines

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 60/195 and 60/196, both of 22 December 2005,

Reiterating its concern over the unpredictable manner in which natural hazards occur and the need for the United Nations system to respond with impartiality and equality to requests for assistance by Member States,

Deeply concerned by the disastrous consequences of the capsizing of an oil tanker due to weather and sea conditions off the coast of the Philippines,

Aware that the geographical features and location of the Philippines make it prone to natural and man-made disasters,

Conscious of the extensive losses sustained by the people and ecology in the affected areas,

Acknowledging the timely assistance extended by the Government of Australia and the United Nations system and other international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Maritime Organization,

Noting the immediate response by the Government of the Philippines to this ecological disaster and the consequent straining of its resources in the massive clean-up operations that were needed,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with and support to the Government and people of the Philippines;

06-56920 (E) 131006

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Australia and the United Nations system and other international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Maritime Organization for their timely assistance;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to provide assistance in response to the flash appeal by the Philippines for help to the country in its clean-up drive;

4. *Appeals* to all Member States and all other United Nations organs and bodies, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide support and assistance in a timely and sustained manner to the disaster risk reduction, post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation processes and clean-up efforts in the affected communities within the framework of General Assembly resolutions 60/195 and 60/196, both of 22 December 2005, and other multilateral environmental agreements;

5. *Requests* the international community including the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to increase their support and assistance for strengthening the disaster risk management and disaster preparedness capacity of the Philippines;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2007, on the collaborative effort referred to in paragraph 4 above and the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and clean-up efforts in the affected communities.

United Nations

A/C.2/61/L.8*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
16 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 69 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Philippines: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction for the Philippines

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 60/195 and 60/196, both of 22 December 2005,

Reiterating its concern over the unpredictable manner in which natural hazards occur and the need for the United Nations system to respond with impartiality and equality to requests for assistance by Member States,

Deeply concerned by the disastrous consequences of the capsizing of an oil tanker due to weather and sea conditions off the coast of the Philippines,

Aware that the geographical features and location of the Philippines make it prone to natural and man-made disasters,

Conscious of the extensive losses sustained by the people and ecology in the affected areas,

Acknowledging the timely assistance extended by the Government of Australia and the United Nations system and other international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Maritime Organization,

Noting the immediate response by the Government of the Philippines to this ecological disaster and the consequent straining of its resources in the massive clean-up operations that were needed,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with and support to the Government and people of the Philippines;

* Reissued for technical reasons.

06-56920* (E) 161006

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Australia and the United Nations system and other international organizations, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Maritime Organization for their timely assistance;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to provide assistance in response to the flash appeal by the Philippines for help to the country in its clean-up drive;

4. *Appeals* to all Member States and all other United Nations organs and bodies, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide support and assistance in a timely and sustained manner to the disaster risk reduction, post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation processes and clean-up efforts in the affected communities within the framework of General Assembly resolutions 60/195 and 60/196, both of 22 December 2005, and other multilateral environmental agreements;

5. *Requests* the international community including the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to increase their support and assistance for strengthening the disaster risk management and disaster preparedness capacity of the Philippines;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2007, on the collaborative effort referred to in paragraph 4 above and the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and clean-up efforts in the affected communities.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.8/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 69 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Afghanistan, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, China, Croatia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Special economic assistance for the Philippines

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the oil spill from the oil tanker that sank thirteen nautical miles off the southwestern coast of the Province of Guimaras in central Philippines on 11 August 2006, resulting in that country's unprecedented maritime ecological disaster,

Aware that the geographical features and location of the Philippines make it prone to natural and man-made disasters,

Acknowledging with appreciation the timely assistance extended by the international donor community, in particular the Governments of Australia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan and the United States of America, as well as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization,

Noting the immediate response by the Government of the Philippines to this ecological disaster, which is straining its limited resources in the needed massive clean-up operations, and its request for international support,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with and support to the Government and people of the Philippines;

06-60331 (E) 071106

2. *Invites* Member States and concerned United Nations bodies, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide additional economic and technical assistance in the post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes;

3. *Also invites* the international community and the United Nations system and other international organizations to increase their support for the strengthening of the disaster risk management and disaster preparedness capacity of the Philippines;

[5] 4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, as part of his consolidated report submitted under the sub-item entitled "Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions", on the collaborative effort extended to the Philippines and the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and clean-up efforts in the affected communities.

United Nations

A/C.2/61/L.9

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Second Committee

Agenda Item 69 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Liberia: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991, 47/154 of 18 December 1992, 48/197 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 E of 20 December 1994, 50/58 A of 12 December 1995, 51/30 B of 5 December 1996, 52/169 E of 16 December 1997, 53/1 I of 16 November 1998, 55/176 of 19 December 2000, 57/151 of 16 December 2002 and 59/219 of 22 December 2004,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Commending the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the International Contact Group on the Mano River Basin, United Nations specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations for their continued support for the peace-building process and development of Liberia,

Commending also the United Nations Mission in Liberia for its important role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the country,

Noting with appreciation the holding of democratic elections in October and November 2005, which culminated in the inauguration in January 2006 of the first democratically elected woman president in Africa,

Taking note of the progress made in a number of areas, including the consolidation of governmental authority throughout the country evidenced by the national development agenda, which encompasses four benchmarks: security, good governance and the rule of law, economic revitalization and infrastructure, and basic

[1] A/61/209.

06-57034 (E) 161006

services, which are also important elements for a sustainable economic growth and development,

1. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, donor countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for their valuable support in their adoption of a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding in Liberia and the subregion;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his continued efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide assistance to Liberia;

3. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to Liberia to facilitate the continued creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of peace, socio-economic development and regional security, including by emphasizing capacity-building, institution-building and employment generation in their work and ensuring that such work complements and contributes to the development of an economy characterized by a predictable investment climate conducive to entrepreneurship, good governance and the rule of law;

4. *Invites also* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to support the Government's national reconstruction and development agenda, including the poverty reduction strategy process and the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Urges* the Government to continue to create an environment conducive to the promotion of socio-economic development, peace and security in the country as well as its commitment to upholding the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights;

6. *Appeals* to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the present report of the Secretary-General;[1]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue his efforts in coordinating the work of the United Nations system and mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(b) To undertake early next year, in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and its development partners, a round table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;[2]

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-third session the status of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia.

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[2] See S/2006/743, para. 52, p. 11.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.9/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
6 November 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 69 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Argentina, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ghana, India, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991, 47/154 of 18 December 1992, 48/197 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 E of 20 December 1994, 50/58 A of 12 December 1995, 51/30 B of 5 December 1996, 52/169 E of 16 December 1997, 53/1 I of 16 November 1998, 55/176 of 19 December 2000, 57/151 of 16 December 2002 and 59/219 of 22 December 2004,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Commending the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the International Contact Group on the Mano River Basin, the United Nations system and its specialized agencies, donor countries and institutions, and governmental and non-governmental organizations for their continued support for the peacebuilding process and development of Liberia,

Commending also the United Nations Mission in Liberia for its important role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the country,

Noting with appreciation the holding of democratic elections in October and November 2005, which culminated in the inauguration in January 2006 of the first democratically elected woman president in Africa,

[1] A/61/209.

06-60385 (E) 061106

Taking note of the progress made in a number of areas, including the consolidation of governmental authority throughout the country evidenced by the national development agenda, which encompasses four benchmarks: security, good governance and the rule of law, economic revitalization and infrastructure, and basic services, which are also important elements for a sustainable economic growth and development,

Realizing that in spite of the positive gains of the recent past, the situation in Liberia remains fragile and still constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the subregion,

1. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, donor countries and institutions, the United Nations system and its specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations for their valuable support in their adoption of a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding in Liberia and the subregion;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his continued efforts in mobilizing the international community, the United Nations system and other organizations to provide assistance to Liberia;

3. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to Liberia to facilitate the continued creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of peace, socio-economic development and regional security, including by emphasizing capacity-building, institution-building and employment generation in their work and ensuring that such work complements and contributes to the development of an economy characterized by a predictable investment climate conducive to entrepreneurship, good governance and the rule of law;

4. *Invites also* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to support the Government's national reconstruction and development agenda, including the poverty reduction strategy process and the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia planned for early next year, and invites the participation of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and its development partners;[2]

6. *Urges* the Government to continue to create an environment conducive to the promotion of socio-economic development, peace and security in the country, to the reintegration of internally displaced persons and to its commitment to ensure the upholding of human rights, the rule of law and national reconciliation;

7. *Appeals* to the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes and projects identified in the present report of the Secretary-General;[1]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

[2] See S/2006/743, para. 52.

(a) To continue his efforts in coordinating the work of the United Nations system and mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-third session the status of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.10

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 69 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries

Angola: draft resolution

International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling all previous resolutions in which it called upon the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, including 59/216, adopted by consensus on 22 December 2004,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in resolution 922 (1994) of 31 May 1994 and in subsequent resolutions adopted as from 2001, the President of the Council, in statements on Angola, and the General Assembly, in all of its resolutions on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, have, inter alia, called upon the international community to provide economic assistance to Angola,

Bearing in mind that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating the conditions for long-term development and poverty reduction in Angola lies with the Government of Angola, together with, where appropriate, the participation of the international community,

Noting the importance of international engagement for the consolidation of peace in Angola,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of and effective compliance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol,[1]

Noting that an economically revived and democratic Angola will contribute to regional stability,

[1] S/1994/1441, annex.

06-57177 (E) 161006

Recalling the first Round-Table Conference of Donors, held in Brussels from 25 to 27 September 1995,

Welcoming the efforts made by donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to provide humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to Angola,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions, including Angola;[2]

2. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Angola for the welfare of its citizens, including returning refugees and internally displaced persons, together with the support of the international community;

3. *Also recognizes* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola, with the support of the international community, towards ensuring the maintenance of the peace and national security so necessary for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and economic stabilization of the country;

4. *Further recognizes* the role that South-South cooperation is playing in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Angolan economy;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Government of Angola to the strengthening of its democratic institutions;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community, the United Nations system, funds and programmes, and the governmental and non-governmental organizations that are participating in humanitarian assistance programmes in Angola, including mine-action activities, and appeals for their continued contribution to humanitarian mine-action activities in a manner complementary to that of the Government;

7. *Expresses its gratitude* to donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes for the assistance provided to Angola in support of initiatives and programmes for the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis and poverty eradication.

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[2] A/61/209.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.10/Rev.1

General Assembly

Provisional

6 November 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 69 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Angola: revised draft resolution

International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling all previous resolutions in which it called upon the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, including 59/216, adopted by consensus on 22 December 2004,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in resolution 922 (1994) of 31 May 1994 and in subsequent resolutions adopted as from 2001, the President of the Council, in statements on Angola, and the General Assembly, in all of its resolutions on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, have, inter alia, called upon the international community to provide economic assistance to Angola,

Bearing in mind that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating the conditions for long-term development and poverty reduction in Angola lies with the Government of Angola, together with, where appropriate, the participation of the international community,

Noting the importance of international engagement for the consolidation of peace in Angola,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of and effective compliance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol,[1]

[1] S/1994/1441, annex.

06-60404 (E) 061106

Noting that an economically revived and democratic Angola will contribute to regional stability,

Recalling the first Round-Table Conference of Donors, held in Brussels from 25 to 27 September 1995,

Welcoming the efforts made by donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to provide humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to Angola,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Angola for the welfare of its citizens, including returning refugees and internally displaced persons, together with the support of the international community;

3. *Recognizes also* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola towards ensuring the maintenance of the peace and national security so necessary for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and economic stabilization of the country;

4. *Recognizes further* the role that South-South cooperation is playing in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Angolan economy;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Government of Angola to the strengthening of its democratic institutions;

6. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its leadership, coordination and successful implementation of the programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and for ensuring the delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in need, all of which contribute to placing the country in an irreversible path to sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community, the United Nations system, funds and programmes, and the governmental and non-governmental organizations that are participating in humanitarian assistance programmes in Angola, including mine-action activities, and appeals for their continued contribution to humanitarian mine-action activities in a manner complementary to that of the Government;

8. *Expresses its gratitude* to donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes for the assistance provided to Angola in support of initiatives and programmes for the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis and poverty eradication.

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[2] A/61/209.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.11

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55 (e)
Globalization and interdependence: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine: draft resolution

Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996, 53/179 of 15 December 1998, 55/191 of 20 December 2000, 57/247 of 20 December 2002 and 59/243 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted at its sixtieth session which contain the provisions on addressing the special needs of the countries with economies in transition,

Reaffirming the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy, and in this regard stressing the importance of ensuring a conducive international environment,

Welcoming the progress made in those countries towards market-oriented reforms and achieving macroeconomic and financial stability and economic growth, inter alia, through sound macroeconomic policies, good governance and the rule of law, and noting the need to sustain those positive trends,

Noting that in some economies in transition this progress has been slower, resulting in lower aggregate development levels and lower per capita income,

Taking into account that the poverty level is still high in many countries with economies in transition, in particular in the rural areas,

Stressing the importance of continued international assistance to countries with economies in transition to support their efforts towards market-oriented reforms,

[1] See resolution 60/1.

06-57789 (E) 191006

institution-building, infrastructure development and achieving macroeconomic and financial stability and economic growth, and to ensure that they are fully integrated into the world economy,

Recognizing, in particular, the need to enhance the capacity of those countries to utilize effectively the benefits of globalization, including those in the field of information and communication technologies, and to respond more adequately to its challenges,

Recognizing also the continuing need for favourable conditions for market access of exports from countries with economies in transition, in accordance with multilateral trade agreements,

Recognizing further the important role that foreign direct investment should play in those countries, and stressing the need to create an enabling environment, both domestically and internationally, to attract more foreign direct investment to those countries,

Recognizing the role that the private sector can play in the socio-economic development of those countries and their integration into the world economy, and stressing the importance of fostering a favourable environment for private investment and entrepreneurship,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolutions on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, and *invites* the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with relevant non-United Nations multilateral and regional institutions, to continue to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and targeted and substantial technical assistance to the Governments of the countries with economies in transition aimed at strengthening the social, legal and political framework for completing market-oriented reforms, supporting national development priorities with a view to sustaining the positive trends and reversing any declines in the economic and social development of those countries;

3. *Emphasizes* in this regard the importance of the further integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy, taking into account, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation");[5]

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[2] A/61/269.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

4. *Stresses* the need to focus international assistance to countries with economies in transition on those facing particular difficulties in socio-economic development, implementing market-oriented reforms and meeting internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6] and welcomes efforts made by countries with economies in transition to improve governance and institutional capabilities in order to use aid more effectively;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by countries with economies in transition in implementing policies that promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, including, inter alia, by promoting competition, regulatory reform, respect for property rights and expeditious contract enforcement, and calls upon the United Nations system to highlight the successful models as good practices;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in close consultation with the countries with economies in transition, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, inter alia, containing substantial recommendations, including on the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and those countries, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.

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[6] See resolution 55/2.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.11*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55 (e)
Globalization and interdependence: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine: draft resolution

Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996, 53/179 of 15 December 1998, 55/191 of 20 December 2000, 57/247 of 20 December 2002 and 59/243 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted at its sixtieth session which contain the provisions on addressing the special needs of the countries with economies in transition,

Reaffirming the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy, and in this regard stressing the importance of ensuring a conducive international environment,

Welcoming the progress made in those countries towards market-oriented reforms and achieving macroeconomic and financial stability and economic growth, inter alia, through sound macroeconomic policies, good governance and the rule of law, and noting the need to sustain those positive trends,

Noting that in some economies in transition this progress has been slower, resulting in lower aggregate development levels and lower per capita income,

Taking into account that the poverty level is still high in many countries with economies in transition, in particular in the rural areas,

* Reissued for technical reasons.
[1] See resolution 60/1.

06-57789* (E) 231006

Stressing the importance of continued international assistance to countries with economies in transition to support their efforts towards market-oriented reforms, institution-building, infrastructure development and achieving macroeconomic and financial stability and economic growth, and to ensure that they are fully integrated into the world economy,

Recognizing, in particular, the need to enhance the capacity of those countries to utilize effectively the benefits of globalization, including those in the field of information and communication technologies, and to respond more adequately to its challenges,

Recognizing also the continuing need for favourable conditions for market access of exports from countries with economies in transition, in accordance with multilateral trade agreements,

Recognizing further the important role that foreign direct investment should play in those countries, and stressing the need to create an enabling environment, both domestically and internationally, to attract more foreign direct investment to those countries,

Recognizing the role that the private sector can play in the socio-economic development of those countries and their integration into the world economy, and stressing the importance of fostering a favourable environment for private investment and entrepreneurship,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolutions on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, and *invites* the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with relevant non-United Nations multilateral and regional institutions, to continue to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and targeted and substantial technical assistance to the Governments of the countries with economies in transition aimed at strengthening the social, legal and political framework for completing market-oriented reforms, supporting national development priorities with a view to sustaining the positive trends and reversing any declines in the economic and social development of those countries;

3. *Emphasizes* in this regard the importance of the further integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy, taking into account, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation");[5]

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[2] A/61/269.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

4. *Stresses* the need to focus international assistance to countries with economies in transition on those facing particular difficulties in socio-economic development, implementing market-oriented reforms and meeting internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6] and welcomes efforts made by countries with economies in transition to improve governance and institutional capabilities in order to use aid more effectively;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by countries with economies in transition in implementing policies that promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, including, inter alia, by promoting competition, regulatory reform, respect for property rights and expeditious contract enforcement, and calls upon the United Nations system to highlight the successful models as good practices;

6. *Also welcomes* the aspiration of the countries with economies in transition towards the further development of regional, subregional and interregional cooperation, and invites the United Nations system to enhance dialogue with and increase support to the regional and subregional cooperation organizations whose membership includes the countries with economies in transition;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, to that end stresses the importance of continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, noting that enhancing the voice and participation of countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions remains a continuous concern, and in this regard calls for further and effective progress;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of infrastructure development for the diversification of economies of the countries with economies in transition and for increasing their gains from trade, and encourages Governments, the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders to support such infrastructure development efforts in this regard;

9. *Stresses* the importance of facilitating the accession of the countries with economies in transition that apply for membership in the World Trade Organization, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of resolution 55/182 and subsequent developments;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in close consultation with the countries with economies in transition, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, inter alia, containing substantial recommendations, including on the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and those countries, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.

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[6] See resolution 55/2.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.11/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 November 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55 (e)
Globalization and interdependence: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United States of America and Ukraine: revised draft resolution

Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996, 53/179 of 15 December 1998, 55/191 of 20 December 2000, 57/247 of 20 December 2002 and 59/243 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted at its sixtieth session which contain the provisions on addressing the special needs of the countries with economies in transition,

Reaffirming the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy, and in this regard stressing the importance of ensuring a conducive national and international environment,

Noting that some of those countries have evolved from the status of economies in transition into functioning market economies,

Noting also that in some economies in transition this progress has been slower, resulting in lower aggregate development levels and lower per capita income,

Taking into account that despite some progress in the fight against poverty, its level is still high in many countries with economies in transition, particularly in the rural areas,

[1] See resolution 60/1.

06-60257 (E) 061106

Stressing the importance of continued international assistance to countries with economies in transition to support their efforts towards market-oriented reforms, institution-building, infrastructure development and achieving macroeconomic and financial stability and economic growth, and to ensure that they are fully integrated into the world economy,

Recognizing, in particular, the need to enhance the capacity of those countries to utilize effectively the benefits of globalization, including those in the field of information and communication technologies, and to respond more adequately to its challenges,

Recognizing also the role that the private sector plays in the socio-economic development of those countries and their integration into the world economy, and stressing the importance of continuing efforts to create a favourable environment for private investment and entrepreneurship,

Recognizing further the continuing need for favourable conditions for market access of exports from countries with economies in transition, in accordance with multilateral trade agreements,

Recognizing the important role that foreign direct investment can play in those countries, and stressing the need to create an enabling environment, both domestically and internationally, to attract more foreign direct investment to those countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolutions on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with relevant non-United Nations multilateral and regional institutions, to continue to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and targeted and substantial technical assistance to the Governments of the countries with economies in transition aimed at strengthening the social, legal and political framework for completing market-oriented reforms, supporting national development priorities with a view to sustaining the positive trends and reversing any declines in the economic and social development of those countries;

3. *Emphasizes* in this regard the importance of the further integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy, taking into account, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation");[5]

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[2] A/61/269.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

4. *Stresses* the need to focus international assistance, while supporting and complementing domestic efforts and resources, on those countries with economies in transition facing particular difficulties in socio-economic development, implementing market-oriented reforms and meeting internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts and progress made by countries with economies in transition in implementing policies that promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, including, inter alia, by promoting competition, regulatory reform, good governance and the rule of law, the fight against corruption, respect for property rights and expeditious contract enforcement, and calls upon the United Nations system and invites the Bretton Wood institutions to highlight the successful models as good practices;

6. *Also welcomes* in this regard efforts made by countries with economies in transition to improve governance and institutional capabilities, which contribute to using aid more effectively;

7. *Encourages* the countries with economies in transition to continue implementing and, where appropriate, to improve measures to sustain and advance the positive trends mentioned above;

8. *Welcomes* the aspiration of the countries with economies in transition to the further development of regional, subregional and interregional cooperation, and invites the United Nations system to enhance dialogue with and increase support to the regional and subregional cooperation organizations, whose membership includes countries with economies in transition and whose efforts include assisting their members to fully integrate into the world economy;

9. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and to that end stresses the importance of continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of infrastructure development for diversification of economies of the countries with economies in transition, and for enhancement of their competitiveness and increasing their gains from trade, and encourages the Member States, the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders to support such infrastructure development efforts in this regard;

11. *Reaffirms* the commitment to work to accelerate and facilitate the accession of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to the World Trade Organization, consistent with its criteria, recognizing the importance of universal integration in the rules-based global trading system;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in close consultation with the countries with economies in transition, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, inter alia, containing substantial recommendations, including on the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and those countries, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.12

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

South Africa:* draft resolution

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994, 50/123 of 20 December 1995, 52/189 of 18 December 1997, 54/212 of 22 December 1999, 56/203 of 21 December 2001, 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004, 60/206 of 22 December 2005 and 60/227 of 23 December 2005 on international migration and development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further its resolution 60/265 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling Commission on Population and Development resolution 2006/2,[1]

Acknowledging the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, and recognizing that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community,

Acknowledging also the negative economic and social impacts resulting from forced international migration,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5* (E/2006/25), chap. I, para. 2.

06-58187 (E) 231006

Acknowledging further the important contribution provided by migrants and migration to development, as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development,

Recalling the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[2]

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[4] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[5] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[6]

Reaffirming the resolve expressed by Heads of State and Government[7] to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,

Recognizing that the increasing feminization of international migration requires greater sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to the subject of international migration,

Recognizing also the impact of migration on the effectiveness of public services, and the need to address, as appropriate, shortages of workers, including health and education workers, while giving appropriate attention to enhancing the capacity of developing countries in this regard,

Noting the efforts of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes and international and intergovernmental organizations in respect of convening events at the national, regional and international levels with a view to advancing the dialogue on the issue of international migration and development,

Noting also the offer to convene a global consultative forum on international migration and development in Belgium in 2007,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International migration and development";[8]

2. *Welcomes* the recent convening of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, on 14 and 15 September 2006 in New York, and notes the high level of participation by Member States, which provided an opportunity for discussing the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development;

3. *Welcomes also* the momentum created by the High-level Dialogue on the issue, and decides to consider, at its sixty-third session, the possible options for an appropriate follow-up to the High-level Dialogue within the United Nations;

4. *Welcomes further* the ongoing efforts of Governments in the area of regional and interregional cooperation and regional consultative processes, where

[2] General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex.
[3] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[4] General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
[5] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.
[6] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.
[7] See resolutions 55/2 and 60/1.
[8] A/60/871.

they exist, towards facilitating the dialogue and the exchange of information and experiences, bringing together countries of origin, transit and destination, fostering coordination and coherence at the regional and national levels, building common understanding, promoting cooperation and contributing to capacity-building;

5. *Takes note* of the establishment of the Global Migration Group as an inter-agency coordination group;

6. *Reaffirms* the need to adopt policies and undertake measures to reduce the cost of transferring migrant remittances to developing countries, and welcomes the efforts of Governments and stakeholders in this regard;

7. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education has an impact on the development efforts of developing countries;

8. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nation system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their continuing mandated activities, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, including a gender perspective and cultural diversity, in a more coherent way within the broader context of the implementation of agreed economic and social development goals and respect for human rights;

9. *Recalls* its resolution 55/93, by which it proclaimed 18 December International Migrants Day, and invites Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to include in the observance of International Migrants Day, the developmental dimension of international migration, as highlighted by the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, by sharing experiences and best practices on, inter alia, how to maximize the benefits of international migration and reduce its negative impacts;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the sub-item entitled "International migration and development".

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.13

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 40
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine:* draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 60/183 of 22 December 2005, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/43 of 27 July 2006,

Recalling also its resolutions 59/251 of 22 December 2004 and 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

06-58426 (E) 251006

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[3] and recalling further its resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Expressing its grave concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern also at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the razing of agricultural fields,

Expressing its concern at the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the natural resources of the Palestinian people,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire economic and social consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, as it is depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources and gravely affecting their economic and social conditions,

Reaffirming the need for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[4] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

[4] See S/2003/529, annex.

Noting the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the importance of the dismantlement of settlements therein as a step towards the implementation of the road map,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note with appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[5]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of, or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[1] and in resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Notes* the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the dismantlement of the settlements therein as a step towards the implementation of the road map;

6. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, in this regard, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

7. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely the water and land resources, and pose an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations;

8. *Also calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, negatively impacts the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

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[5] A/61/67-E/2006/13.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

United Nations A/C.2/61/L.13/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
9 November 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Second Committee
Agenda item 40
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Palestine:* revised draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 60/183 of 22 December 2005, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/43 of 27 July 2006,

Recalling also its resolutions 59/251 of 22 December 2004 and 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

06-60988 (E) 091106

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[3] and recalling further its resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees,

Expressing its concern at the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the natural resources of the Palestinian people,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire economic and social consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect on the natural resources and economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[4] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

[4] See S/2003/529, annex.

Noting the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the importance of the dismantlement of settlements therein as a step towards the implementation of the road map,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note with appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[5]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of, or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[1] and in resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Notes* the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the dismantlement of the settlements therein as a step towards the implementation of the road map;

6. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, in this regard, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

7. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely the water and land resources, and pose an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations;

8. *Also calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, negatively impacts the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

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[5] A/61/67-E/2006/13.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".